

A high-contrast, black and white portrait of a man in a suit and tie, looking slightly to the right. The image is grainy and has a stark, almost graphic quality.

Harry, you're right
out of line

The hassle was triggered by the latest issue of the Reporter, which came out Monday morning with an article by Stan Gray and a front-page editorial criticizing a "direction toward unproductive conservatism" and opposing any resolution of the Gray case by "an attempt to homogenize

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A Don Theall approach to journalism

Vol. 58 — No 81 Montreal, Friday, February 28, 1969, three cents

Continued on page 3

"Whereas, we the students of Stanely Gray have been completely ignored concerning the decision to initiate dismissal proceedings against him,

Continued on page 3

what's what

PRE-MEDICAL SOCIETY

Films entitled "Spread Technique Ceasarian Section" and "The Neurological Examination" will be shown today at 1 pm in the Stewart building, room 1/4.

FACULTY FRIDAY

The Music Faculty presents the Faculty Band in a concert of work by Copland, Mohaupt, Shostakovitch, Wagner, and Vaugh Williams. The concert is tonight at 8:30 pm in Redpath Hall. Admission is free.

SUNDAY CONCERT

A free concert by the Music Faculty's Collegium Musicum Studentium will be given in Redpath Hall at 3 pm Sunday afternoon. Steward Grant will conduct works by Telemann, Vivaldi, Burckner and Mozart.

"COLUMBIA REVOLT"

The Radical Students Alliance will present a newsreel project film entitled "Columbia Revolt" in the Union ballroom at 7:30 pm Monday. Admission, 75 cents.

2ND YEAR MEDICAL STUDENTS

Robert Hajaly and Chris Hoffman will outline Students' Society executive policies, answer questions and discuss the issues with the 2nd year med. class in Martin Theatre, McIntyre Building at 1 pm today.

DENTAL STUDENTS

Same as above, only Ian Hyman and Norman Spector are on the block, in Room A of the Strathcona Building at 1 pm.

today

PLAYERS' CLUB: "The Local Stigmatic" directed by Norma Hiebert, Union theatre, 1 pm.

ARAB STUDENTS SOCIETY: "Arabian Dinner", different dishes, one dollar, Union cafeteria, 6 pm. An exhibition of Egyptian handicrafts, Union 124, 11 am-8 pm.

BLOOD DRIVE '69: Extremely important exec. meeting, Union 409, 2 pm.

SOCIOLOGY 408b: Guerrilla warfare meeting, L 725, 4 pm.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY: Dress rehearsal for China night. All choir members must be present. Union Ballroom, 6 pm.

REDMEN BAND FLAGBEARERS: Tryouts for flagbearers. All girls medium height eligible, RVC Gym, 5-7 pm.

MIGNAULT SOCIETY CANCELLED: Law bldg.

FILM SOCIETY: Serie d'Essaie "Homage to Bert Haanstra," L132, 8 pm.

ORTHODOX FELLOWSHIP: Lenten prayer meeting. Divinity Hall Chapel, 1 pm.

SATURDAY

FILM SOCIETY: "Lemonade Joe", PSCA, 1 and 3:30 pm.

"The Gospel According to St. Matthew" French version, PSCA, 6 and 9:30 pm.

ORTHODOX FELLOWSHIP:

Vesper service in English, St. Peter and Paul's Russian Cathedral, Champlain and Dorchester, 6:30 pm.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY: "China Night" with drama, fashion show, folk dance, etc., Union Ballroom 5:45 pm dinner starts, 7:30 show starts.

JAZZ SOCIETY: Rehearsal, Union 123-4, 2 pm.

PGSS: Ski at Mont Habitant; tickets \$4 at Union box office, Roddick Gates, 9 pm.

SKIDIVING CLUB: First jump for trainees, St. Antoine Airport, 9 am.

SUNDAY

INT'L SOCIETY FOR KRISHNA CONSCIOUSNESS: Agap-Sankirtan Party at 1:30, refreshments, 3720 Park, 12-3 pm.

CANTERBURY: 3555 University, 6 pm dinner, 7 pm Eucharist.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY: Choir's last rehearsal before China Night, RVC Rm 12, 4 pm.

AUGUSTANA HOUSE: Lutheran worship service, NFB film "Indian Dialogue, and discussion, 3483 Peel, 7 pm, 8:15 pm.

RADIO MCGILL CFQR FM 92.5: Last scheduled program of the year, a review of the year's happenings 10 pm.

McGill Hillel Students' Society

Annual General Meeting

• Introduction of Candidates

• Discussion on the possibility of holding a referendum on the "Gray affair"

TODAY

Hillel House

1:00 pm

Commerce

Undergraduate Society

OPEN MEETINGS

Fri. Feb. 28 Secession from Students' Society

Mon. Mar. 3 Speeches of Candidates for Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary

Tues. Mar. 5 Secession from Students' Society

Wed. Mar. 5 Amendments to CUS Constitution

ALL MEETINGS ARE AT 1 PM IN LEACOCK 219



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MAUT...

Continued from page 1
making voice in its affairs") went unheeded.

Several attempts to amend the motion on disruption were hooted down by the majority and in its final form the resolution read:

"The MAUT denounces strongly the use of disruptive tactics which impede the normal functioning of the University and regards such tactics as inimical to the well-being of the University community".

Drop charges

Sam Noumoff of political science moved an amendment which would have asked Principal Robertson to drop charges against Stan Gray. "Significant cries from the participants made it impossible to speak to the motion," Noumoff said later; in the end it was ruled out of order.

Another amendment, this time by Hugh Nelson (English), would have classified actions of the University's governing bodies as "disruptive". His amendment was also ruled out of order.

Several professors, including Noumoff and John Shingler also of political science, called the interruptions and heckling "real disruption".

"In terms of the purported spirit of a rational change, if a person has the floor and is not allowed to speak, that is a disruption," said Noumoff.

Toward the end of the meeting Sociology Professor Lou Goldberg spoke, announcing he was making a conscious disruption. He refused to stop despite shouts of "Out-Out!" from the majority.

Vote taken

The vote was finally taken amid shouting and the exact numbers were not recorded. According to John Dealy, President of the MAUT, at least two thirds voted for the motion.

"The resolution passed at the very least shows that the MAUT must be barred from playing any role in the procedures now in motion against Stanley Gray".



Daily photo by Leo Lax

Chester Ronning yesterday condemned American policy towards China. He recommended an attempt to understand China as the first step.

Students, faculty...

Continued from page 1

"Whereas, we as his students are the ones who would be most directly affected by his dismissal, and

"Whereas, we believe the proceedings against him to be unjustifiable,

"Therefore, we declare that we will continue our classes with him regardless of the Administration's final decision, and

"Furthermore, we resolve that under no circumstance will we accept any substitute for him."

Professor J. R. Mallory, Chairman of the Political department, agreed to abide by any decision taken by Gray's classes.

The motion was passed almost unanimously, after various speakers indicated that the proceedings contradicted the principles of democratization and the students right to a degree of control over his own affairs, ideas which were recognized by the Political Science Department as a result of the PSA strike last November.

The vote was 72 for, 2 against, and four abstentions.

After the motion was passed, Gray addressed the meeting, and announced that he would teach his classes for the remainder of the year, even if he is fired by the administration.

"We don't recognize their legitimacy and power to make these decisions for us, we don't respect this kind of autocratic power", he said.

Meanwhile, over 100 faculty members have signed an open letter to the administration to "question the wisdom shown by the administration of McGill University in relation to the proceedings taken against Stanley Gray."

Ronning condemns US China policy

by Nick Deichmann

Chester Ronning yesterday condemned Western and in particular, American policy towards China, saying, "something should be done about changing this policy, because it is a very dangerous one which we have accepted".

Ronning, former Canadian Chargé d'Affaires in Nanking, China, High Commissioner to India and Special Canadian Representative to Saigon and Hanoi, was speaking on Ideology and Western Foreign Policy in the Far East.

He traced American and Canadian relations with China over the last century, saying they had changed radically after the founding of the Chinese Peoples' Republic.

He said, "the traditional American China policy was a good one, as it was the first to start a new trend in opposition to the expansion of the European powers. He praised the "Open Door Policy" and stated the United States was never to "get its troops bogged down on the Asian mainland".

Ronning blamed

Ronning blamed Chiang Kai-Shek and his corrupt generals for losing the civil war to the Communists, saying, "it was Chiang Kai-Shek who put the Communists into power, not the United States. There was no power on earth which could have stopped them, because it was a revolution and China had changed".

He pointed out that America's change in policy was the result of a series of wrong analyses that had disastrous consequences: first China was thought to be a dupe of the Soviet Union, then that it was the headquarters of a Communist expansion which

had to be contained and finally that it was unfit to associate with because of the Cultural Revolution.

He said through the Cultural Revolution, Mao Tse Tung is attempting to check China's tendency to fall back to the ancient, decadent and corrupt society it was before, by maintaining revolutionary fervor.

Suggesting steps towards bettering our relations with the Far East, Ronning maintained "the first thing is to understand China, then only will we be able to arrive at a realistic and safe analysis".

NEW LIBRARY HOURS

New library hours will come into effect on Monday, perhaps appropriate in view of upcoming exams. However, library services will retain the hours they have now.

During the week, McLennan will be open between 8 am and midnight (with regular service ending at 10 pm). On Saturday, hours will be 9 am to midnight (with regular service ending at 6 pm). Sunday hours will be 2 pm to midnight.

Except for Sundays, all six floors will be open to students. On Sundays only the Undergraduate reading rooms and the main floor reference section will be open.

Proposed conspiracy investigation rejected

WASHINGTON (CPS) — California's Ronald Reagan yesterday called for a federal investigation into campus disorders, but other state governors here for their National Conference declined to back him.

Reagan's resolution, announced at a morning press conference, called for the governors to urge the President and the Justice Department to investigate the possibility of a conspiracy in disruptive campus protests.

But arguments of states rights and academic freedom — and unfamiliarity with the resolution, the issues, and the implications — kept Reagan's proposal from being accepted.

Instead the group passed a statement adopted earlier by the conference's executive committee that extends its full support to the President... relative to the preservation and advancement of higher education, which is being jeopardized on many... campuses".

In a closed session, Gov. Calvin L. Rampton of Utah moved to substitute the committee statement for Reagan's proposal. His motion finally passed un-

animously, but only after a proposal to keep Reagan's language in a watered-down form failed. Mississippi's John Bell Williams wanted the governors to "support" a federal probe, not "urge" it as Reagan had wanted.

Williams said later that the Reagan resolution was "dropped" like a "hot potato".

The California governor's move did cause some scrambling among governors who insist that educators should have control over their affairs. Michigan's William G. Milliken and Massachusetts' Francis W. Sargent appeared at Reagan's press conference, tempering the atmosphere charged by Reagan's reactionary resolution.

Both declined to give unqualified support to Reagan, and stressed that legitimate dissent should not be discouraged. Milliken hesitated to endorse a federal probe. When asked about the legislature's investigation of his state universities, "I have said to the legislators that they must proceed very cautiously", he replied. "We already have duly-constituted boards with primary responsibility of handling (schools') internal affairs".

"We have no evidence of police going out and doing anything of that kind", he said, inspiring guffaws from even the establishment reporters. "But we have evidence to the contrary". Students surrounding individual policemen reminded him of a "Lynch mob" he said. "What does a policeman do in self-defence"?

Vice president Spiro Agnew, sent to the conference by President Nixon, indicated the investigation suggested by Reagan is not necessary because the Justice Department "presumably in the FBI" already conducts such a probe.

Agnew said there is no dispute between the academic community and the government over educators' handling campus affairs.

Agnew, as Governor of Maryland, sent state police last year to the Bowie State College campus to put down black student protest.

The final, adopted statement also said: "Lawless acts by a small segment of the student population must not be allowed to interfere with the vast number of students who are seeking to exercise their educational opportunities. We join

with others who share a responsible role in pledging actions which will ensure the continuation of these opportunities".

Reagan's resolution said, "There is growing evidence of nation-wide coordination in the planning, the nature, the timing and the leadership in campus disruptions". He was not specific.

It is not the purpose of campuses "to serve as staging grounds or practice fields for insurrection, rebellion, and anarchy", he said.

At the close of the press conference, Reagan was asked if his probe was not aimed at "sequestering" activists. "If this is guerrilla warfare, the basis of fighting (it) is to eliminate the guerrillas", the governor replied.

Reagan's state, needless to say, has experienced campus disorder in its bloodiest form, due mostly to his declaring "state of emergencies" and sending in state police. Reagan seems determined to fight back at "guerrilla warfare" with or without the federal government's help.

Where UGEQ is at

and where it should be heading

Are you confused when you read that the UGEQ Executive has taken a position in favor of independence but that UGEQ as a whole has not taken any stand? Did you wonder why UGEQ rejected negotiations with the govern-

l'exécutif de
l'UGEQ
se prononce
pour
l'Indépendance

ON SE FAIT
CHARRIER
ENCORE UNE FOIS?

cominfo UGEQ

The prevalent philosophy of not representing, but provoking, the membership is typified by this poster recently printed by the UGEQ Executive. It says, "The Executive of UGEQ has declared itself in favor of independence. 'Are you going to let yourself be railroaded once again?'"

ment last September during the CEGEP occupations? And did anyone ever figure out why its president, Paul Bourbeau, was asked to resign by the rest of his executive?

To understand the answers to these questions you must first understand the "philosophy of participation" that swept across the CEGEPs at the beginning of this year, seeped onto the campuses of the University of Mont-

real and Laval, and finally took hold of the members of the UGEQ executive.

This philosophy involves a rejection of the concept of representative democracy where you elect people to represent your views and make decisions on your behalf. As Réal Valiquette, Education Vice-President at CEGEP Lionel Groulx, has put it "If the Executive makes decisions, negotiates with the administration, etc., the students can sit back, thinking that their interests are being defended, and avoid getting involved; and the most important thing is to get the students involved".

The roots of this philosophy go back to a strong reaction against the traditional forms of student government, in which a small group would make decisions on behalf of the students without any control by those they "represented", or even any communication.

It was this philosophy which prompted the CCN (the governing body of UGEQ between Congresses) to pull UGEQ's representatives off many government committees last September (although there were other good reasons as well); that caused a change in wording of UGEQ press releases from "UGEQ declares that..." to "the members of the Executive Committee of UGEQ declare that...", and has now led to the following paragraph in the executive's statement on "la question nationale": "Having already demystified the myth of the representativity of the Executive, we hope that the information media will not interpret our stand (in favor of independence) as that of UGEQ or of all students of Quebec". (Note also the poster shown on this page). But as I said at a recent meeting of the UGEQ Executive, "If you're only speaking for yourselves, why should anybody listen?"

Now what does this type of thinking mean for the functioning of UGEQ? Firstly, it rules out UGEQ's acting as a direct pressure group on the Quebec government for student interests. It rules out allowing its governing bodies to make statements and pose actions on behalf of the membership. It leads to an executive acting only on behalf of itself, trying to provoke others to reacting positively or negatively, and often without success. In short it rules out UGEQ acting as the student union it is supposed to be.

Many CEGEP students and others have seen the contradiction that this entails, and have been trying to create instead of a student union a radical student movement — the difference being that the former should speak for all students, while the latter would be a sort of SDS, with membership optional, responsible only to those who would join. However, what functions would an activist movement perform? Certainly not the function of representing the general student interest — of negotiating with the government for steps towards increased financial aid and universal accessibility to education, of representing student opinion on, for example, the new Universities Council, of pressuring for increased gov-

ernment spending on new University and CEGEP facilities, etc., or of providing services for its membership.

These functions, I believe, have to be performed. And they can only be performed by an organization that can speak for a majority of Quebec students. At the same time it is clear that decision-making by a few, without control from the base, is not acceptable for a student union that purports to be representative of its members. In throwing out such top-down decision-making, we need not reject the whole idea of representative democracy; rather we must devise structures to ensure that representatives do in fact speak for their constituents. An attempt has been made in the newly proposed Students' Society Constitution to do this by including procedures for instruction and impeachment of representatives. Similar procedures must be implemented for UGEQ's governing bodies at the forthcoming Congress.

But control from the base is meaningless unless there is communication with the base. This means that decisions and actions of governing bodies must be effectively made known to all students. Representatives must be required to report frequently to their constituents. The Congress must make communication with the membership a priority.

Now what are our chances of effecting these basic changes in the structure of UGEQ? In my opinion, they are quite good. Many of those who most strongly espoused the "rejection of representativity" principle, including members of the executive have come to realize that it can lead to situations where a group can take stands without even referring to the opinion of the membership, consciously calling it non-representative, but

by IAN HYMAN

External Vice-President,
McGill Students' Society

which the public invariably associates with the membership. Also they have seen that it does not necessarily lead to greater student participation at all. Our delegation to the approaching Congress is 45-strong. If we can unite in pushing for these reforms, we would be hard to stop.

If you still can't figure out why Paul Bourbeau was ousted, don't worry — more information is needed: In the opinion of the rest of his Executive, he was taking the anti-élite-decision-making philosophy to an extreme by refusing to initiate proposals, but instead waiting for students to come to him. They felt that this lack of leadership was paralyzing UGEQ, and so asked him to resign. In this they were probably correct, but they have failed, in my opinion, to do much better without him. It is only when decision-makers are close to, (and responsible to) the base that they will be capable of exercising leadership effectively.

An open letter to the chairman of the chemistry department, Leo Yaffe

February 27, 1969

Dear Mr. Yaffe,

During Wednesday's Senate meeting you accused me of presenting false information concerning the role of McGill people in the development of the atomic bomb. I said that "three McGill staff members and nineteen graduates participated in the Canadian phase of the research which led to the development of the atomic bomb." My reference, as I said at the meeting, was R.C. Fetherstonhaugh, McGill University at War (Montreal: McGill University, 1947). You asserted or implied that my statement was untrue, challenged me to come up with the names, and denied categorically that they were in Fetherstonhaugh's book.

The following is quoted from page 325 of McGill University at War: ... a paragraph published in The McGill News in September, 1945, may be quoted:

"In the Canadian phase of the scientific research which led to the development of the atomic bomb, first used by the United States Air Forces at Hiroshima, August 5, 1945, and now recognized as a major factor in Japan's decision to surrender, many graduates of McGill and members of the University staff took part, among them the following, of whom 16 held the McGill degree of Ph.D. in chemistry, named in the official list issued by the Hon. C. D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, August 13, 1945.

Betts, Robert Holladay
Cahn, Robert Paul
Cipriani, Major André J.
(Demonstrator in Electrography)
Gishler, Paul Ernest
Hardwick, Thomas
Kerr, Miss E.L.
McLeod, Lloyd Alexander
Naldrett, Stanley Norman
Pierce, Carlton B.
(Professor of Radiology)
Thompson, Allan Lloyd
Wilk, Martin Bradbury
Yaffe, Leo
Boyer, Thomas William
Cambron, Adrien

Epstein, Samuel
(Demonstrator in Chemistry)
Grummitt, William E.
Hurst, Donald Geoffrey
MacHutchin, John George
Mungen, Richard
Siminovitch, Louis
Steacie, Edgar William R.
(Direction, Chemical
Division, National
Research Council, an.
Deputy Director, The
Montreal Laboratory)
Vroom, Alan Heard
Winter, Eric Elliott"

As one who has contributed to the development of the greatest horror of the twentieth century, Mr. Yaffe, you have an interest in keeping this list a secret. I had originally omitted your name from my paper (written in August) out of a belief that you ought not be subjected to criticism for the sins you committed twenty-five years ago. I refrained from stating your name when you challenged me to do so on the chance that your allegations of my dishonesty might be valid.

We could enter into a long polemic concerning the responsibility or irresponsibility of this work. One thing, however, is clear: for you to make allegations of dishonesty on my part is, at best, hypocritical.

David Ticoll

the Review

McGill Daily supplement, Feb. 28, 1969

**SELECTED
FROM THE FRONT**

Memories of past struggles...

by MARK STAROWICZ

Names like Lachute, Asbestos, Louiseville, Arvida and Murdochville tell the violent history of the birth of the trade union movement in Québec.

Names like Trudeau, Pelletier, Marchand, Drapeau and Chartrand tell of its contradictions.

But let us begin at the origins...

The Clergy of Québec formed the first Catholic "syndicats" around the turn of the century. The impetus for this development came from two sides:

Fear on the part of the clergy that international unions that were "atheistic" were taking a hold on the workers of Québec;

An encyclical of Pope Leo XIII, entitled "Rerum Novarum" which appeared in 1891, and which set forth the philosophy of the church's involvement in social issues, and of the worker seeking justice and redress in the womb of the protective Church.

This social philosophy—one of the greatest advocates of which was Maurice Duplessis, — revolved closely around the French Canadian notion of "la survivance", and the natural role of the élites and the clergy in protecting the people of a semi-industrialized, backwards province still half in the Dark Ages. It was a philosophy which was at the base of the founding of the Union Nationale Party. It provided for the workers and farmers, but within a wider paternalism of the traditional élite. These "syndicats" did not function in terms of class antagonisms, and as often as not the prime enemy was technology rather than the capitalist.

The late Premier of Québec, Daniel Johnson, based his philosophy on Rerum Novarum, and another papal encyclical which elaborated the social policy of the Catholic Church, Quadregesimo Anno; it was an enlightened paternalism that seemed to hold an answer for the glaring contradictions and injustices of the time. As a youth at the Université de Montréal, Johnson wrote articles demonstrating the plight of the worker and farmer in the student newspaper, *Le Quartier Latin*.

Budging hardly at all from that social philosophy, holding the same principles, Daniel Johnson could still bitterly crush three strikes during his régime — the hospital workers', the bus drivers' and the teachers'. But this was not a contradiction. Johnson never sold out on his early principles—all was in keeping.

All was in keeping with Maurice Duplessis, too, though he wrote the bloodiest pages of Québec's labor history.

Trade unionism that was within the accepted class structure of Québec society

was no less acceptable than welfare. But the trade unionism that fought that very élite class that dominated Québec, trade unionism that began to operate on class terms, rather than within an enlightened paternalistic framework, was dangerous. And it was dutifully branded "Communism" and led to such measures as the "Padlock Law."

The social philosophy of "Rerum Novarum" ceased to be able to serve the real interests of the Québec worker in the industrialization that immediately followed the war. Its collapse was heralded by the bloody Lachute strikes of 1947, and Asbestos of 1949.

In 1947, there were many strikes in Québec — rubber workers at Chambly, Dominion Textile workers in the Eastern Townships, wood workers in Montreal, woolen workers at Lachute.

The Lachute strike involved only 700 workers, but was important. The Ayers woolen mills at Lachute was then owned by the Ayers family which had traditionally been a dominating force in the economy of that district. The medieval character of conditions in the mill was indicated by the pay envelope of one woman worker — 108 hours for \$11.17. The workers organized under the United Textile Workers of America (AFL-TLC) and opened negotiations with the company. When the company offered only trifling wages, they struck. At once Premier Duplessis declared the strike illegal, since there had been no arbitration. The union was decertified. This made it a conflict over the fundamental right to strike.

150 Provincial policemen, dressed in civilian clothes, came into the town to act as strike-breakers. 100 pickets were savagely beaten. Union leaders were arrested and charged with "seditious conspiracy."

The strike, nevertheless, lasted five months (the QPP didn't work out too well as strike-breakers weaving woolen blankets). The strikers were defeated, the union capitulating with no contract won. The strike was historic in that it exposed the growing gap between the workers and the Duplessis government.

The next turning point came in 1949, in a small mining town whose name has been burned onto the pages of Québec's history — Asbestos.

On Sunday, February 13, 1949, Asbestos miners gathered at a union meeting, were informed that the companies, prin-

cipal among which was the giant U.S. Corporation Johns-Manville, had rejected their demands for higher wages and improved safety and sanitary conditions. The workers struck.

Duplessis reacted at once, sending in 100 provincial police and making Asbestos



a virtual police state. The strike lasted till April, and it was marked with tear-gassing of the strikers, machine-gun armed convoys of strike breakers being brought into town, and almost daily incidents of police brutality on individual strikers and their families.

Through a previously silent press, word began leaking out to the public about the Asbestos strike. The English papers in Québec distorted and omitted the news beyond any recognition. The cracks in this support-Duplessis monolith came with *Le Devoir* and *La Presse*, who began telling the true story of Asbestos.

This launched one of the great protests of intellectuals in Québec's history. Asbestos became a cause célèbre. Intellectuals like Pierre-Elliott Trudeau went to Asbestos. A young radical lawyer named Jean Drapeau served as their legal counsel and defended those charged with conspiracy. Journalists like Gerard Pelletier and Pierre Laporte, labor leaders like Jean Marchand and Michel Chartrand worked with the strikers.

This impulse of social protest and awakening of the intellectuals was to make its repercussions felt to this day. The intellectuals were to react in protest once more, ten years later, during the Radio Canada producers' strike in Montreal. But what came out of that strike was to be markedly different from what came out of Asbestos.

Between Asbestos and the Radio-Canada strike came a period of serious disunity in the labor movement, which led to its virtual subjugation during the early fifties.

After Asbestos, the next high point was 1952. A sweeping movement of 17,524 workers began with the Montreal-Valleyfield textile strike, and quickly hit Dominion Textiles, Associated Textiles, Dupuis & Frères department store, Warden-King, Vickers, Simmons Bed, Canadian Copper Refineries, Grover-Knit — all of them based in Montreal. It ended with the strike in Louisville.

In practically every strike, the right to organize was a major issue, because of company refusals to negotiate, unfair decisions of the Québec Labor Relations Board, or mass arrests. Most strikes, despite the militancy of the workers, were defeated. The cause lay in lack of solidarity and co-ordination.

The "syndicats catholiques" had merged into the *Confédération des Tra-*

vailleurs Canadiens et Catholiques, CTCC, forerunner of the *Confédération des Syndicats Nationaux* (CSN, or CNTU). Most of the workers of Québec, primarily in the primary industry sector, were in the Québec Provincial Federation of Labor (now QFL), and were affiliated with the



AFLCIO in the United States. This led to bitter rivalry, which still survives today in the form of the movement for national trade unions as opposed to American-based internationals.

The CTCC, the more militant union, as is also its heir today, frequently were "sold out" by the QPFL, which would not back its strikes. Duplessis once personally thanked the leadership of the QPFL for their co-operative attitude.

Today, although the CNTU is as powerful and much more militant than the Québec Federation of Labor, the rivalry is still fierce and both unions spend thousands on raiding each other each year. The QFL, under its secretary-general Louis Laberge, remains more moderate, federalist and at times American-oriented. The CNNT, led by Marcel Pépin is based almost solely in Québec, and is strongly nationalist.

The struggles of 1947-1954 had exposed the gulf between the Québec workers seeking better conditions and Anglo-American corporations exploiting Québec's economy. This conflict was reflected in the Arvida strike of aluminum workers and the Murdochville strike of copper miners of 1957. Both strikes, but particularly Murdochville, involved the right of workers to strike — which the courts would not recognize.

The Radio Canada strike of 1959 was also fought over the right to unionize, a right which the crown corporation denied the producers. The producers and technicians and actors struck the Montreal studios for three months, and turned to the Diefenbaker government for a hearing of their grievances. Michael Starr, the Labor Minister at the time, wouldn't even see the strikers.

Radio-Canada's strike became the second great cause-célèbre of the Québec intellectuals since the war, because the federal government ignored the plight of the producers, and wouldn't even consider this strike — which froze the French network, virtually a pillar of Québec culture, for three months — worth bothering about.

The impact Ottawa's attitude had on some of those intellectuals and strikers that picketed on Dorchester Street during the coldest winter in twelve years, is spelled out in the men this strike spawned. Gerard Pelletier and Jean Marchand, who had been at Asbestos, were leaders in this

Continued on page 3



Teaching sisters at a union meeting during the bitter teachers' strike of early 1967, one of the three landmark conflicts of the Daniel Johnson era. The strike was killed by legislation, one of the NU's favorite weapons.

...Some come back to haunt you

by ROBERT WALLACE

Indicative of the trend towards radicalism in the Quebec labor movement is the rapid rise to power of Michel Chartrand.

Chartrand, a veteran of almost every major strike in Quebec labor history, decided a year ago to re-enter union circles. Bucking "the guys in the carpeted offices"



(as he calls the union hierarchy), he was elected president of the powerful Montreal Council of National Trade Unions, a pressure group representing 65,000 workers, last December. Montreal workers also elected him to the 22-man executive of the Confederation of National Trade Unions, after he had been expelled from that body for criticizing a stand taken by CNTU president Marcel Pénin.

Chartrand differs from much of the CNTU leadership in believing that the collective bargaining process must be politicized. "We should no longer talk of negotiations and cooperation with the established order of a minority," he says. "We must either

seize power or determine the ways in which we will participate in the exercise of power."

A socialist — he has been associated with the Bloc Populaire, CCF, Jeunesses patriotes, and the Parti Socialiste du Québec — Chartrand has one of the most biting tongues in the nation when it comes to French-Canadian capitalists and politicians. He is proud of the fact that Jean Marchand (former CNTU leader and now Minister of Regional Development in the Trudeau cabinet) once called him a union anarchist.

Chartrand visited Cuba in 1964; he commented, "I am not for dictatorship, but I want a government that really leads. I saw that in Cuba. When the government is honest, the people march forward — hospitals, leisure activities, the arts, all develop at once. They make do with the resources they have. With our resources in Quebec, is there anything we could not do?"

After getting his name in the history books about Quebec nationalism in the thirties and the conscription crisis — in which he fought alongside such soured radicals as Jean Drapeau and Marc Carrière, president of Dupuis Frères — Chartrand has gained popularity in radical student movements of 1969.

At a teachers' union rally in November, he rolled up his sleeves (he has a habit of wearing red shirts to protest rallies) and shouted, "We must seize power. The economic dictatorship is stronger than ever, but solidarity is developing among blue collar workers, the white collars, engineers, teachers and students. Nothing can stop us now!"

Chartrand has mapped out a long-term program for the delegates of the CNTU executive. He wants to attack all the problems facing workers: housing, interest rates, social security, health, mass transit, job security... the list grows. This work would be carried out in collaboration with

citizens' committees, cooperative movements, and other syndical units.

Chartrand has resolved that the Montreal Council must represent "all the wage-earning population of Montreal". He realizes that half of this group is in the public sector. "We must show," he says, "that wage hikes for civil servants, hospital employees, Liquor Board employees, teachers, etc., help all citizens."

The Montreal administration is oligarchical, according to Chartrand. Drapeau and Saulnier are "the servants of big business", and "workers are screwed in the fields of taxation, lodging, job security and unemployment. We're going to work to improve their lot."

To show his interest in the cause of the municipal employees, Chartrand invited representatives of nine or ten unions to a meeting; but he objected to the presence of policemen's representatives.

"They're not invited, the police. They're fascists. Either they don't have the guts to purge their ranks of the brutal types that are there, as we saw on June 24 and on other occasions; or they don't have the guts to denounce the illegal acts that are demanded of them. They were formed by Drapeau and Saulnier, and it's because of that that they talk of taking power by force, like in Latin America. They've always done like in Latin America: fought like guys with political opinions; and they need rewards to find criminals."

These words lead to the question of violence. "It's a defensive thing, the guys that place bombs. Because it's been proved for them, as for the racial integration movement in the States, that it's just not true that justice and good sense can be had. When Carmichael and the Black Panthers say that there's nothing that can really be done within capitalism, they're right."

"And the public authorities are amoral. Drapeau and Saulnier who were scandalized

over what happened at the Expo Youth Pavilion, because about 15 young people smoked marijuana, talk about bolstering the budget with a lottery while they have the handicapped people's little drawing stopped. They have demolished 24,000 houses and haven't built a single one! The bombs are a defence. One can't sanction terrorism. But you can't blame them..."

Chartrand, who is 52, studied in Outremont, at the collège Brébeuf, then in the seminary of Ste-Thérèse before entering the Trappist monastery at Oka for two years. He learned typography and during his inactive period as a unionist opened a print shop that he still runs from a distance.

After participating in several electoral campaigns, Chartrand got the urge to go to the Asbestos strike of 1949. He has vivid memories of the actions of the Provincial Police in that conflict.

When he returned to the CNTU last year after having been inactive during the Quiet Revolution, opinion in the movement was divided on his worth. Things now seem to be gradually swinging in his favour. Admitted Marcel Pénin: "Our job as leaders not to put out fires, but to spur them on."

During the Asbestos strike Chartrand fought for the rights of workers alongside the intellectuals and labor leaders that stood against Duplessis' repressive government and the traditional élites and Anglo-American corporations that sustained it. Among those men were Pierre-Elliott Trudeau, Jean Drapeau, Jean Marchand, Gerard Pelletier.

Today, that list of notables that opposed the same élites and corporations has been whittled down to one. Michel Chartrand.

The measure of his rising popularity and increasing influence, will spell a new era in the working class movement of Quebec, and serious troubles for those former allies who have gone a different way. Chartrand may yet haunt them, less with memories than with the present.

Continued from page 2

strike as well. But so was an announcer named René Lévesque. So was a floor manager named Pierre Bourgault.

"The Radio-Canada strike," Lévesque has said, "was one of the major turning points in my development into an independentist. All of us realized Ottawa didn't give a damn about French Canada."

With the advent of the sixties, labor grew simultaneously more militant and more nationalist.

Its militance, and the resistance of the government, were demonstrated in the three major strikes spearheaded by the CNNT — the hospital workers', bus drivers' and teachers' strikes of 1966-7. All of them received the same response from the Union Nationale Government — back-to-work injunctions or legislation. The right to strike remains tenuous in Quebec to this very day. Québec still has no real Labor Code to protect unionized workers.

The more nationalistic stance of labor is a logical corollary of the development of the movement. Quebec is a society dominated by Anglo-American corporations. To the Québec worker, the struggle for social justice is a struggle against an economic system, controlled from outside. With the rise of leading nationalist labor leaders like Michel Chartrand, with the formulation of a political action program such as was passed at the last CSN Congress in Quebec City, the direction of the labor movement in Québec has entered a new, and most historically significant stage.



Radio-Canada producers, actors, and technicians march on the Ottawa government during their 1959 strike. The federal labor minister refused to even see them.

While René Lévesque's MSA was holding the founding convention of the Parti Québécois in Québec City last October, forging many nationalist middle class groups into one movement that will seek political power and "independence" for the Québec managerial and professional class, another meeting, perhaps much more significant, was taking place at the same time, in the same city.

The Annual Congress of the Confédération des Syndicats Nationaux (CSN-CNTU) passed a manifesto entitled "l'Action politique", which spoke of the Québec labor movement opening a "Second Front." That front was to go beyond the traditional aims of collective bargaining and higher wages. It outlined a plan for political power for the working class through the formation of a labor party. Here, we reprint the major sections of that manifesto.

But during the Congress of the CSN, an even newer, more radical force was emerging. His name is Michel Chartrand. His slogan is "Pouvoir Ouvrier".

1. THE WAGE WORKER HAS NO POLITICAL POWER

Although the vast majority of the population of Québec is made up of wage-workers, the majority of MLA's in the Assembly come from the bourgeoisie: 90 members out of 108 (comprising 83%) are professionals, merchants, or industrialists.

The composition of the National Legislative Assembly, according to social class, brutally illustrates this fact:

Lawyers	38
Notaries	3
Doctors	9
Accountants	7
Engineers	3
Dentists	1
Pharmacists	1
Optometrists	1
Industrialists, managers, merchants	34
Teachers and journalists	14
Farmers	3
Others	2

Social Class of federal MP's from Québec, independent of party affiliations.

Professionals, Industrials, merchant

(84.2%)

cadres 59
wage-workers 10
farmers 2
Other 3

74

We look at the municipal level, public commissions, regional school commissions, university governing bodies, and even *caisse populaire* administrative councils. At all these levels we find that wage-workers are almost totally absent from all decision-making bodies.

Social classes represented on the Montreal City Council.

The majority of the population of Montreal is composed of workers. It is interesting to study the so-

cial classes members of the City Council represent.

Out of 49 members of the Council (48 councillors plus the mayor) we find 44 professionals, businessmen, merchants and industrial managers - 87.7%. The only semblance of wage-worker are 4 professors and cadres, 1 commis de bureau.

The wage-worker class is virtually nil. These are the same elites that dominate us on every level.

2. THE PRICE OF BEING OUTSIDE THE CENTRES OF DECISION

That price is obviously enormous, not to say catastrophic for the condition of the wage-worker.

How should we be surprised at the slowness of governments to effect socially urgent measures such as stable and universal employment, an equal distribution of wealth, greater social security, health insurance, auto insurance, socialization of justice and the liberal professions, massive urban renewal, abolition of speculation immobilière, the raising of the minimum wage, the abolition of fiscal privileges which profit only the capitalists and those who share the power and the "cake"?

Doctors, businessmen, lawyers, accountants, engineers, directors of corporation, have the interests of their class to protect and advance above everything. We must realize that political power, as it's controlled presently, serves precise interests: the conception of the role of the State, for example:

When the Prime Minister of Québec goes before the

Canadian Club, which groups the elite of the financial and industrial oligarchies that control the economy, and declares, after having announced a policy of subsidies (going up to \$500,000 per company) and of fiscal privileges or tax reductions of at least 30% for corporations that set up in certain regions:

"All these measures reflect the philosophy of the present government. As I've said several times before, we believe that private enterprise remains the principal motor behind economic progress. We believe that this system is the most proper for the stimulation of the spirit of initiative and to develop to the maximum the active forces in society, be it ambition, ingenuity and the creative spirit (...)

"The role of the State is not, therefore, to replace private enterprise, but to help it, to orient it, to sustain it, to surround it in a climate of confidence and stability, to stimulate it through such constructive measures as I have just suggested.

"Certain persons who do not share our philosophy seem to believe that, to achieve employment for our graduates, the State should intervene in a much more coercive fashion in the various sectors of our economy. It's up to you to take up the challenge and to respond to it by your initiatives, by your investments, by your faith in the future of Québec, its fecundity, its dynamism of free enterprise." (Extracts from an address by M. Daniel Johnson to the Canadian Club, April 22, 1968.)

This philosophy is that of "big business". Thus, the president of General Electric, one of the greatest monopolies in the world, shares the thinking of the government, as illustrated when he declared, in the United States, in 1964:

(...) "Above and beyond the common goals of the business world and the government, there exists

a larger tendency - that of "consensus", so to speak, where the public and the private interests unite, influence each other and become the national interest..."

And as if by surplus, the political parties are the creatures of "big business", and it's thus that the interests of the corporations or of management become synonymous with the national interest, with the common good.

3. ECONOMIC LIBERALISM

And it's been like this for over 100 years. In the Parliament controlled by the bourgeois class such a concept is not shattering. The Liberal Party and the Union Nationale see eye to eye perfectly on this basic philosophy: there could be nuances which reflect more the men in the party than the *politique*. For example, the Liberals would say that the Union Nationale does not sufficiently recognize the role of the State, but in fact both liberal and conservative recognize the primacy of private capitalism. One can define himself from the "right" "centre" or "left" or "centre-left". If in the fifties it was unpopular to be "left" everyone today claims himself to be "left". In fact, the politics of the maintenance and sustenance of capitalism and the privileges of the dominating oligarchy are pretty well the same within all the parties in the actual electoral: the basic criterion which permits one to determine in what measure a political party is more or less favorable to capitalism is to verify in its program its recognition of "private enterprise as the motor of the economy," and once in power, to what extent it favors the privileges of a regime based property relative to the particular factors of production.

For a hundred years, our bourgeoisie maintained and

maintains a doctrinaire attitude towards economic liberalism. One easily understands such a fidelity on the part of our secular elites who profit from it and will profit from it as long as they occupy almost exclusively, as is now the case, all political power. The few wage-workers there are submerged and identify with the bourgeoisie.)

To put an end to the doctrinaire attitude of our governments on liberalism and private enterprise: organize the economy not on doctrine but on the needs of the majority of the population.

One could hope that the basic philosophies of our governments do not consist of maintaining at all costs a "system" which costs the people of Québec so much in the form of chronic unemployment, low salaries, economic stagnation, without taking into consideration the effect on the whole of the wage-workers' conditions. For, if as the Prime Minister says, "private enterprise is the motor of the economy" and that government is there to aid it, private enterprise is responsible with our governments for the economic and social disorder which has reigned for so long in Québec.

The basic philosophies of our governments should be dedicated to the building of a society for man, as we declared in the 1966 Congress. But to arrive at that, it would be necessary for managements and our elites which have sold themselves body and soul to the dollar, to favor the means, the initiatives which correspond first to the interests of the Québec collectivity.

It should not be, as is the case now, that one begins by saying: let's save, at no matter what cost, private enterprise, that is to say

the privileges of a minority which controls the economy and political power.

Let us recall certain aspects of the daily reality of this country sold and subjected to 'private capitalism':

- a) the profitability of American capital in Canada;
- b) the distribution of wealth by social class.

4. THE PROFITABILITY OF AMERICAN CAPITAL

American capitalism does not invest here "pour nos beaux yeux". Regularly, our elites from all parties in the Legislative Assembly renew their profession of faith before Wall Street, the golden calf of the contemporary Rome.

If the USSR, as we have seen it do in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, demands the submission of those it reduced like lords of the middle ages into vassal state, the United States does the same with Québec. Every day events in the world demonstrate to us that the imperialist forces (in the West or the East), are ready to massacre the people that resist their ideology.

Québec - like Canada - is a satellite of American imperialism.

But the sustained servility of our political leaders, unquestionably allied to their attachment with the capitalist industrial oligarchy, permits American capitalists to sleep tranquil: the U.S. Marines will never, as long as our traditional elites are here, have to set up their cannon on the Plains of Abraham.

It's by no means of chance that the American armies find themselves installed in the countries in the world.

Latin America . . .
Far East . . .
Africa . . .
Near East and South Asia . . .

(Source: Monthly Journal)

These armies are to protect class interests, protect American interests.

American banks are primarily concerned with Latin America. They are now spread out over the world. Before American companies controlled less than 1% of oil in the Middle East, as the United States now controls 59% and England 59% and England 59%. Restow, Undersecretary of State, declared: "From these perspectives, the entire process (since 1945) was a process of American imperialism into occupying the positions that the United Kingdom, France and Belgium occupied then".

A respectable street publication, *Affaires*, on February 1967, stated that from 1962, Americans had more than \$100 billion in profits through their investments in Canada, "all of which are increasing and accruing a billion per year in interest".

Another source, *Review*, November 1965 shows that from 1965 Americans in Canada \$6.8 billion took out in interest in the \$5.9 billion. They do not take into account the increase in the value of the enterprises themselves. In other

A manifesto for Québec labor



THE STRIKE WAS BLOODY — A beaten and bloody striker is arrested at right, while at left Judge Hertel O'Brady reads the riot act on the steps of city hall at Asbestos, Que., during a strike which 20 years ago



idled 5,000 miners and 10 asbestos mining pits for 4½ months. The miners, pitted against police power and questionable judicial proceedings, earned public and intellectual sympathy for trade unions.

much poorer than ours, the profits drawn by American companies are staggeringly scandalous; (from 1950 to 1965), for example, for \$5.2 billion of investment, American capitalists took out \$14.3 billion from the Americas. And during the same period, the values of enterprises in Latin America which the Americans own increased from \$4.5 billion to \$10.3 billion.

The annual tribute that we have to pay to American imperialism is more and more exorbitant.

If it was a question of investment in the form of repayable loans, we would know that one day we would return these investments; but with the actual method of investment, it is evident that we will never own our industries — if the industry is there, — that whether it's a question of 20 years or 200, we will have to pay each year an increasingly heavier tribute. This system isn't dissimilar to the peasant in the Middle Ages, who all year worked a plot of land that was the property of his lord and who would also each year turn over a large portion of the fruits of his labor to the lord to sustain the costly fantasies of the court and the élites of the period.

Our latter-day lords, by a different system, maintain their power and control in a comparable manner.

Until a few years ago, it was said that the United States was a country so rich in its size, natural resources and climate, that it was self-sufficient. However a new tendency affirms itself since 1950: the profits of subsidiaries, investments, external markets, become more and more crucial to the prosperity of the American economy. For example, since 1950, sales by subsidiaries to foreign countries increase at a rate vastly larger than domestic sales.

5. THE PROFITS

In 1950, revenues deriving from investments outside the United States represented about 10% of all profits (after tariffs) of the American corporations. In 1964, foreign enterprises controlled by American capitalists represented 22% of the companies' profits. It's estimated that more than 25% of the profits of American corporations now derive from the United States' economic imperialism. The United States is also growing increasingly dependent on foreign imports in primary production.

American imports of minerals relative to the production of the United States

	1937-1939	1966
Iron	3%	43%
Copper	-13%	18%
Zinc	7%	140%
Bauxite	113%	638%
Oil	-4%	31%

Iron ore that abounds in Québec takes on a particular importance in this light. It's not surprising to discover that the steel industry has staked out for itself immense iron resources in Québec.

The needs of American industry are increasing. It's foreseen that half the iron required by American industry in 1980 will come from foreign sources in 1980 and that by the year 2000 this will reach 75%. In 1950, the United States had \$1,897,000,000. invested in Canada. In 1966, this figure was \$7,674,000,000. Notre Pays est vendu...

Our country is sold to foreign capital.

The country has been abandoned almost unconditionally by those who hold political power to foreign capital which exploits both the regional interests of Québec and those of the collectivity. Thus it is evident that under such circumstances — as the past demonstrates — we cannot hope to live in a country where we will be able to organize to serve our own interests.

"Such countries avoid or never engage in a politics or direction of development which demands independence and autonomy of means; they lose their economic independence and become dependent on exports; their industrial structures adapt themselves to providing suppliers of specialized exports at prices dictated by the buyer, thus reducing the flexibility of production resources to permit a growth and diversification of production. (For example a situation in which the Iron Ore Company of Canada, an American-owned corporation in Québec, pays the government of Québec 7 cents a ton of ore it takes out). Such dependence on exports and on the restriction of production creates an economic imbalance in the international relations of these countries, forcing them to borrow frequently.

The chains of dependence.

"The chains of dependence can be manipulated by political means, as well as military or financial, from the centre of this empire — with the help of the Marines, military bases, undermining of conscious-

ness, the C.I.A. etc. But the material base of this dependence is the existence of an industrial and financial structure, which produces the conditions of de-

pendence by what is called the normal operations of the market.' (Monthly Review, November, 1966)

The Carter Commission showed us the magnitude of the privileges accorded speculators — primarily to the mining companies — by our governments and the inequality of the wage-workers' share of this wealth. This should not surprise us: the bourgeoisie being in power, it serves itself.

It is to say that in this country "the less you earn the more you're taxed". With the wage-worker being absent from the exercise of power, this is no surprise. When told of "the higher standard of living in the world", we in Québec in particular, and a large number of Canadians in other provinces, are among those who reap only the leftovers of the crop. It's only necessary, for example, to look at the most recent statistics published by the Revenue Department:

From 1964 to 1966, the annual average revenue of "employees" went from \$4,534 to \$5,024, a rise of \$490. That of non-salaried doctors and surgeons went from \$21,474 to \$24,993, an increase of \$3,519. That of engineers and architects (non-salaried) went from \$17,000 to \$21,200, a hike of \$3,918. That of lawyers and notaries (non-salaried) went from \$16,801 to \$21,045, a hike of \$4,244. That of dentists went from \$14,409 to \$17,212, a hike of \$2,803.

It is the workers that endanger the economy?

We hear constantly in the papers the voices of the editorial writers analysing the question of increases in salaries. (...) There is always a double standard applied here... and by the government. To ask \$2.50, \$3.00 or \$4.00 per hour for a specialized worker puts the economy in danger. But to pay professionals honorariums of \$10 for a ten-minute visit, from \$150 to \$250 a day for a lawyer, that is not discussed.

The gap between the earnings of the bourgeois classes that control our Parliaments and cities and the wage-workers is growing more considerable.

Do the professionals or the employers ask how they arrive at a salary ranging from \$70 to \$100 per week, fraught with the danger of seasonal unemployment for a good percentage of the workers? And let them not respond with platitudes such as "the sacrifices" these people made by going to university for a long time, which is paid for by the workers in large part anyway. If that's a "sacrifice", it is curiously profitable because it permits him to receive a salary which is equivalent to that of two to five workers together. (...) The politicians, the management associations, the majority of editorial writers

judge us harshly, analysing our demands to the last cent, not refraining from condemning the hikes and blaming inflation on them. But do they speak as harshly of the profits of speculators, of the earnings of professionals, of those people who obtain what they want without having to negotiate, without having to explain and to wait months or years to augment their earnings, which represent 2 to 10 times the average wage.

The more we scrutinize the facts, the more we discover the magnitude of the privileges that one minority holds, that the wage-worker pays dearly for the present system which is organized for the bourgeoisie and against the wage-worker.

Neither "dialogue" between social classes, nor the integration into "intermediate groups", nor political partisanship, nor the division of wage-workers, nor syndicalist enterprise, least of all the acceptance of the bourgeoisie will permit us to modify the system at base.

Absent always from political power, the wage-worker is ignorant of the workings of the most elementary bodies, from the municipality to the Legislative Assembly. We learn about the decisions which concern us, which consist of taxes of all kinds or laws or projects, after they are laws, policy, administrative order or tax payment due. Because we are not skilled in the manipulation of the legislative Assembly, city council, school commissions. And even when we do understand them we remain subjected to them...

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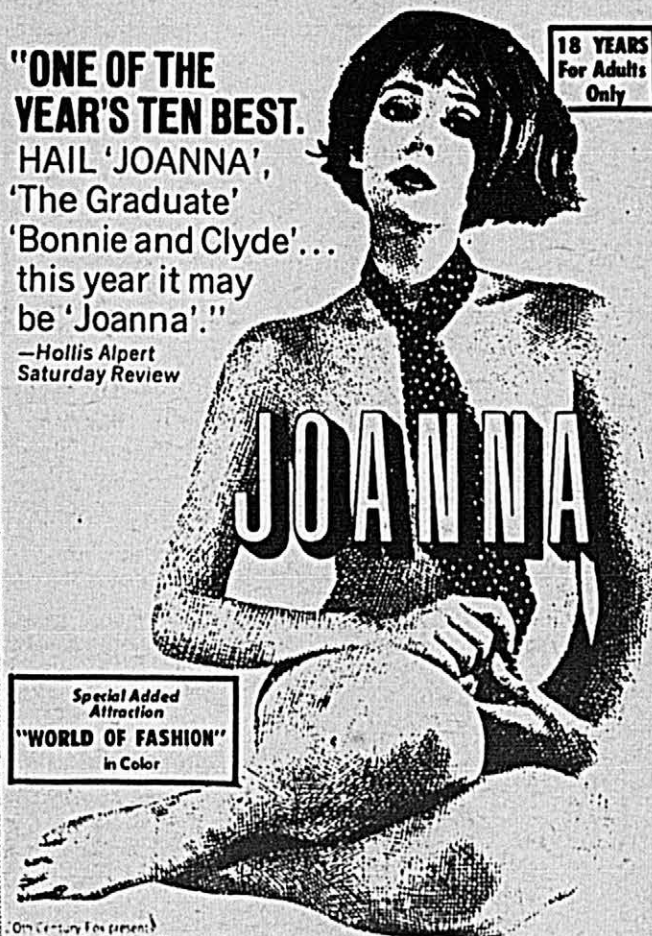


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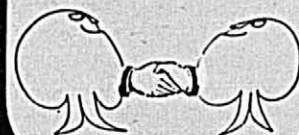
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reviews & previews

Letters

Duel from
Sir George

The printed interview seems to have established itself in the last few years as a separate genre, with its own conventions and rules. Whether it's Marshall McLuhan being interfaced with triplestapled nudes in Playboy, or Norman Mailer tirelessly, fearlessly, interviewing himself on every subject conceivable, or Leonard Cohen gropingly, tentatively, facing an encounter in the new issue of *Duel*, the form suggests a drive for the energy of the word, the spoken word as heard in dialogue rather than the carefully weighted exposition of editorial essays. What is indicated here is, among other things, a shift in sensibility from the straightforward linearity of exposition to the mosaic modes of perception evident in such phenomena as the radio hot-line, TV talk shows, pop art

and Batman movies, not to mention participatory democracy and campus confrontation. In choosing to present himself as a singer of songs rather than a poet, Cohen is himself an example of this shift. His realization that the words of his songs "are completely empty and any emotion can be poured into them" is an attempt to see poetry arising out of the encounter that such words can energize. The need for that energy is born with particular urgency out of the kind of desperate situation Cohen calls the wipe-out and which makes you reluctant "to use ornament or any of the other facilities that brought you to the wipe-out." In other words, it is born out of a sense of the failure of the existing institutions to sustain the individual.

That insight is applicable on all levels of life, as Cohen knows, and it can rarely be communicated directly without becoming inaccessible: "sometimes it's just in the voice, sometimes just in the style, in the length of the paragraph; it's in the tone rather than in the message." As an insight it is no more aesthetic than religious or political, since it springs out of a sense that "somehow/some/ of the most imaginative people in our society are unemployed." Cohen him-

self, defining religion as a technique for strength and for making the universe hospitable, could at one time think that his job was to be a saint; but as a job, that need not necessarily be different from being a gardener or a carpenter or a poet... it's because I can't say anything... when I wrote those things they



were techniques to get myself together."

The interview with Cohen is interesting primarily because Cohen seems such an exemplary figure in the contemporary confrontation, forging images out of the current schizophrenia with "one eye filled with blueprints/And one eye filled with night," adopting as poet the impossible stance "one hand on my suicide/And one hand on the rose." And it is out of the feeling that "the age of lust is giving birth / But both the parents ask the nurse / To Tell them fairy tales on both sides of the glass" that the need for the energy of the personal idiom struggles to manifest itself.

Nearly all the contributions to this issue of *Duel* bear witness to this struggle. The thirty pages of poetry by Richard Sommer is a rather sophisticated attempt to reach beyond the localities of agony; when Sommer writes "The edges of the field gather./ Skin quivers for a fly" this is more than simply imagistic precision: it becomes in his treatment an attempt of the self to experience itself not as self but "as an environment with fuzzy edges." In another poem, he starts out by making an art of the self-evident: "This is the place and time/

Continued on page 8

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as a
college critic
sees

JOHN CASSAVETES'

FACES

18 YEARS

"The film was included on the program of a film festival organized under the auspices of the Tennessee Arts Commission. A strangely heterogeneous audience—high school and college kids, housewives, businessmen, secretaries, academic types, and a smattering of beards and love beads—had endured two exhausting days of seminars, panel discussions and screenings by the time *FACES* was to be shown.

FACES—and I say this calmly as I can—is a beautiful film. It is a unique film. I have never responded, I have never seen an audience respond as we did that night. The faces that we saw were our own.

The film is the acting, and the players in *FACES*, all of them—John Marley, Gena Rowlands, Lynn Carlin, Seymour Cassel, and the others—simply gave, were allowed to give, the performance of their lives."

Marshall L. Fallwell Jr.
VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY HUSTLER

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JOHN CASSAVETES' "FACES" starring John Marley • Gena Rowlands • Lynn Carlin • Seymour Cassel
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McGILL FILM SOCIETY

TONIGHT AT SERIE D'ESSAIE

"Homage to Haanstra"

L-132

8 pm

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

"Lemonade Joe"

P.S.C.A.

1 & 3:30 pm

SATURDAY NIGHT AT INT'L 35

"The Gospel According to Matthew"

P.S.C.A.

(French Version)

6 & 9:30 pm



Moyse Hall

8:30 pm

Savoy Society presents Gilbert & Sullivan's

RUDDIGORE

LAST TWO NIGHTS

Tickets: \$2.00
Union Box Office



reviews & previews

Continued from page 7

for the poet to "assume my birth/as where this time and place is/ happening. (Tautology/ is the last art of all, so/ don't laugh)"; moving through an insight similar to Cohen's where "in other words/words don't get in the way/of poetry here" to the virtues of the simple statement: "I don't particularly wish/that you were here. I hope/you are where you are." And it is only at some such point that it becomes possible for the poet to "assume my birth/as though it were a throne."

In general, the precision of perception and the clarity of the personal idiom is what strikes one as most gratifying and also most removed from traditional campus preoccupations. Michael Freedman, in "Attempted Reply", sees that "Steve Smith had cancer/and courage,/ when they took his legs/ he threatened to fly,/ and did,/ leaving us his poems/ static tangled in the lines," and then goes on to bid a rather ironic farewell of sorts to poetry at the moment he finds it, asking "can language be as infectious/as the ache that makes it?" Dwight Gardiner, wondering "how much

of life/is divisible" is left "holding augury upon augury/saying/it is necessary to set the perceptions/in the sky/ and work in that context." Of the prose pieces, Peter Lord's "friday night at the project and tenuous relationships reaching to long island" is a beautifully controlled wedding of 1984 and Patrick McGoochan's Prisoner, done with a dead-ly efficient seriousness taking on overtones of Beckett. Steve Feldman's "Resolutions: Part Two: Towards a novelette" works in the direction of a definition of self through a literary history seen as pure imagery and metaphor.

As these remarks indicate, the current issue of *Duel* is not really an undergraduate literary magazine, but a journal to be taken as seriously as any other poetry publication in the country. And what seems to be demonstrated with particular clarity by the issue is the way in which sensibilities are changed and controlled by a number of factors largely outside the immediate influence of teachers and poetic models. If the poets in *Duel* speak with such clarity and force and power, it is because they are experiencing a situation in which the

G & S's Ruddigore at Moyse Hall



The Savoy Society performs the Victorian satiric gem tonight and Saturday. Curtain at 8:30.

word, the primary voice of the being, must be articulated in order to work out some kind of sanity in a world where sanity is no longer normal but an insight gained.

Published by the Students Association of Sir George Williams University. Available at the Union Box Office. \$1.25.

PETER OHLIN

A Manifesto

Continued from page 5

6. WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

Go on as before?

a) Continue as before and leave the field free to our bourgeois élites... and to restrict the basis of our action to wage demands and collective bargaining?

Wait?

b) Wait for the formation of political parties — from where? — whose policies will be directed towards the needs of the wage-workers?

Support a party?

c) Support a political party?

Organize power of the wage-workers.

d) Organize popular power of the wage-worker outside the existing political parties, a voice dependent on the workers. Our choice would be determined by the real needs of the wage-workers. It's becoming more and more evident that:

- 1) The wage worker in a corporation regulates a very small portion of his real problems and needs through collective bargaining.

- 2) More and more the tendency towards centralization of industry and business, towards the imposition of a

uniform rate of salary increases and the possible evolution of negotiation by economic sector, illustrate the political character of negotiations. More evident in the public sector, this fact joins together both the public and the private sectors because of the domination of political power by employers from the private sector and the inequality of income distribution. This is evident in all negotiations concerning the federal or provincial public sector.

3) Housing, social security, education, unemployment, syndicalist freedom, youth, war, development of the economy, administration of municipalities, to mention a few, are all political problems that we must address ourselves to ourselves; something which we have not collectively yet done. For apart from a few speeches here and there, we have abandoned control of political power to those who exploit and dominate 80% of the population of Québec.

Up to now we have abandoned politics to the others, with predictable results.

We don't have the means...

We do not have the means, even on the level of salaries, to permit ourselves to abandon, as we have till now, to abandon politics to the bourgeoisie, which is coalescing more and more to check the unions.

We cannot, furthermore, wait, as we have done up to now, for "others" to take care of our problems. That never came about and never

will. Supporting an existing political party is equal to asking others to do a job that is ours.

The only option possible is to organize the political power of the wage-workers outside the present political parties.

(...) We face in trying to do this some immense difficulties:

- a) We're starting from scratch.
- b) There is the propaganda

produced daily by the media that the bourgeoisie control, and we do not have our own means of communications.

- c) The weakness of class ideology, of the consciousness of belonging to a subjugated social class.
- d) The lack of confidence of the wage-workers and weak aptitude for occupying an arena dominated for so long by our professional pseudo-élites and even by former union militants who identify with the bourgeoisie.
- e) The "doctrinaire" liberal climate of North America or the fetishes and taboos fabricated by the bourgeoisie.



(The manifesto notes here that all resources of the labor movement have to date been concentrated on gaining higher wages and rights of collective bargaining. It states that this must remain a priority, but stresses that these are only battles rather than the whole war. It then broadly outlines the steps that must be taken towards the formation of a labor party in Québec:

- The formation of a Comité Central d'Action Politique.
- The formation of regional and municipal councils of workers to build an organizational base for this political action.
- The formation of political units on the unit level, such as each factory.
- Co-ordination of strike action with political action.
- A political action school for training organizers and helping create a political consciousness among the workers.
- The creation of a mass-distribution paper, aimed not only at the union membership, but also at the general public.
- Systematic presentation of candidates at all municipal elections and school board elections, as a first step.
- A political program based on priorities of health insurance, auto insurance, housing, consumer protection.)

7.

CONCLUSION

We are convinced that the movement is assuming a

particular responsibility for the wage-earners and for the future of Québec. The wage-earners possess nothing but their trade union movement; all the rest, all the other institutions — the economy, the corporations, the politics, the judiciary, even the public sector like universities, state utilities, the political parties — are dominated, controlled and oriented towards the bourgeoisie.

The movement could and should become much more than a sort of police assuring that salaries are maintained at certain levels and that there be protection in industry.

The member should be able to identify with the movement as an instrument serving his interests, working for economic and political liberation. The union should mean more to him than a machine to make more money.

Political action can bring this new dimension which the movement must assume. Basically, the movement has no choice — otherwise it will grow weaker and weaker if it continues in its traditional path.

Even if the wage workers represent 90% of the population, all belongs to the minority, all is a function of property, capital, and monopoly.

If the trade union movement... doesn't engage itself actively, who will? And if it doesn't engage itself, let it state that it supports and wants to maintain the rule of the bourgeoisie, of the monopolies, in return for which it will get a little status, some advantages, a little liberty.

October, 1968

Comité Central d'Action Politique (C.S.N.)

Policing the status quo...

Continued from page 1

which they thought cast the administrator in an unfavorable light.

Policy for the Reporter is determined by the 16-man Senate Committee on Communications (chaired by Shaw), and it is here or in Senate that any changes in editorial control will be proposed. The Committee meets next Friday.

The Reporter has become very much a Frankenstein's monster for Robertson: it

was established in a hurry last summer to ensure that his position could be stated loud and clear at times such as this. He has received much criticism from students and staff for allocating almost \$90,000 to the paper, while neglecting such necessities as opening the library 24-hours a day or printing detailed course calendars.

There is a certain poetic justice in this very "channel of communication" whose existence has been a source of much embarrassment to the principal, finally turning on him in his hour of need and taking its place with the growing opposition to his actions. (The opposition from the media includes such respected establishment organs as The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and The Montreal Star, which editorialized recently against what it calls "intellectual violence" by university administrators.)

It seems that McGill administrators see themselves as far more than the paid employees of the university charged with the execution of the various chores necessary to keep the wheels turning and the ashtrays empty. Perhaps they are modelling themselves after McGill graduate and San Francisco State College President S. I. Hayakawa in attempting to use their constitutional power to repress all political tendencies which conflict with their own.

In November, 1967, Robertson tried to expel three students because he didn't like the way they ran the campus newspaper. Several weeks ago, the saw fit to initiate

firing procedures against political science lecturer Stanley Gray.

Now the Administration is trying to stifle the reactions of the media to the repressive measures they are employing. A sympathetic CBC program on the Gray Case, scheduled to appear Wednesday night, was mysteriously cancelled without notice and replaced by an interview with an aging actress. And the Reporter's first feeble attempt at recording its dismay with Robertson's actions seems likely to be one of its last.

Thomas has incurred the wrath of his

superiors because he is hesitant to let his newspaper serve as a whitewash job for Robertson and his friends. He is no radical; he sees himself as a "middle-of-the-roader", with a "Don Theall approach" to journalism.

"Yet, even this is unacceptable.

Law Dean Max Cohen remarked on nationwide television Sunday that policing the status quo is not so difficult. As the Administration moves to the point where it cannot allow even moderates like Harry Thomas to co-exist with them on this campus, its job as policeman can only become more difficult.

MCGILL DAILY

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Mark Starowicz.....Editor-in-chief
John Dufort.....Advertising manager

A statement by eight members of the MAUT

We wish to dissociate ourselves publicly from the actions of the meeting of the MAUT yesterday afternoon. There was a clear indication that the MAUT is unable to discuss rationally the issues which affect the university. The atmosphere of the meeting was permeated by rigidity and petty viciousness. In this overheated atmosphere, it was perhaps fortunate that a retrogressive motion concerning student participation in academic appointments and promotions was tabled.

Instead a motion abstractly condemning "disruptive" tactics in the university was adopted. This motion is clearly prejudicial to the "Gray Affair." Support for this resolution came from many of the same individuals who have insisted both in the MAUT and elsewhere that such bodies must maintain neutrality.

The resolution passed at the very least shows that the MAUT must be barred from playing any role in the procedures now in motion against Stanley Gray.

We are ashamed that the MAUT has departed so radically from its proper function as a progressive association concerned with the well-being of the university. We ask those of its members who are similarly dismayed to join us in a discussion of possible alternatives on Saturday at 10:30 am in Room 738 of the Leacock Building.

Dan R. Aronson (Anthropology)
Hugh Nelson (English)
Peter Sindell (Anthropology)
Stanley Nemiroff (Philosophy)
Jeremy Walker (Philosophy)
John L. Southin (Genetics)
Leanne Lieblein (English)
John Shingler (Political Science)

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POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS' SOCIETY

"Youth in Revolt"

Student unrest in West European
and North American Universities"

Speakers include:

Michael Oliver

Vice-Principal of McGill

Hardial Baines

Director of Ideological Institute

Percy Spilberg

Graduate History

An informal discussion will follow

Thursday, Mar. 6,

7:30 pm

Union Ballroom



THE
MACDONALD
LASSIE

Students' Society Executive Election Pensketches and Platforms

President

Mike Clarke, Engineering

Mike Clarke is offering a change in the student government at McGill. As President, he will make the Students' Society the representative of all students. He feels that Students' Council must be responsive to all students.

He is committed to making the University a working democracy in which students take part.

He will initiate dialogue among all members of the University community to determine the role of McGill in Quebec and Canada.

He believes that "freedom of the press" means that the publishers as well as the editors, must determine the content of the Daily.

He will, in consultation with the student body, re-examine our affiliation with U.G.E.Q.

This is our opportunity, once and for all, to determine the direction of the Students' Society. The time has come for every McGill student to make the decision to elect a representative and responsive executive.



Julius Grey, Law

QUALIFICATIONS:

— Law student; formerly honours philosophy-economics — University Scholar every year in arts — Students' Council Rep. 1968 — Student Senator — NDY executive; McGill Daily; AIESEC — Col-Bowl team

PLATFORM:

— Pluralist University with freedom of thought; democratic structure — New legal code to give rights, not privileges and establish appeal procedures — UGEQ with dignity: insist on minority rights — English-language education: — End clique rule and professional politics in S.C. — Encourage many different kinds of teaching experiments — Stricter financial auditing — Housing, legal aid, and summer jobs as priorities — Press for trimester system — Support expanded use of French in business and at McGill — Decentralisation of power in student affairs.

COMMITTEE FOR THE CANDIDATE



Fred Herzog, M. Sc.

McGill Students reflect the same spectrum of political views that exist in the society; the Student Executive can either be an instrument for supporting the students' struggles to resolve the contradictions in their lives or it can be a tool for the self-perpetuation and promotion of the careerists who are its members. To date, the history of the students' society has been that of the latter, but now, when students are standing up and looking for an alternative, the executive can provide leadership by smashing the detachment of the Student Council from the students' lives and directing all its efforts against those forces that are holding back the students initiative. The New Left has shown itself in this respect to be no more of an alternative than the New Right.

Two alternatives then clearly exist: support for the eternal perpetuation of bureaucrats or vigorous leadership for the resolution of the students' problems.

A vote for the Progressive State is a vote for the latter. SMASH ELITIST POLITICS. POLITICS FOR SELF ADVANCEMENT. "PROMISES" ARE TO WIN ELECTIONS. NOT TO SOLVE PROBLEMS.

COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT HERZOG
- HUMPHREY - HOFFMAN



Vice-President - External

Marc Ryan, Engineering

- Engineering Representative, Students' Council (1968);
- Member, Senate Committee on Communication of Information; McGill UGEQ Delegate (1966-1968);
- Editorial Board, ISA Forum (1968-69);
- Scarlet Key Society;
- CEGSQ Delegate (1966-1968);
- Institution of parallel and new French language courses;
- move towards a bilingual university;
- Oppose discriminatory admissions' policy re French and future English CEGEP graduates.
- Intensive study of McGill's role in the University of Quebec.
- Increase the number of students on Senate, to make possible representation by Faculty.
- Representatives responsible to Council except on issues or primary concern to a specific Faculty.
- Effective co-ordination between Students' Society, Faculty Societies and Departmental Associations to expedite educational reforms.
- Oppose any stand by UGEQ on "la question nationale" to avoid fragmentation of student movement along linguistic lines.
- Change UGEQ's Constitution to make it more representative of student interests in Quebec.
- Continuous University Library operations;
- Coordination of Trimester system with Work-study Programs.



Barry Dolman

Dolman's Deductive Reasoning (D.D.R.)

Demand

- 1) Immediate poncho rentals for "Clint Eastwood" fans.
- 2) Special "Basil Rathbone" tours through the anatomy lab in the Strathcona building.
- 3) Institution of martial law in the library providing the security guards with full armaments and karate training.
- 4) Employment of the I.M.F. to enable infiltration of parking facilities on campus.

DRAFT

- 1) Motion re-evaluating our position within U.G.E.Q.
- 2) Eliminate wasteful use of funds in the publishing of the Reporter.

Request?

- 1) Greater representation for students.



Eric Hoffman, Science

Is U.G.E.Q. a "progressive" organization or is it just merely putting forward this facade? Does U.G.E.Q. serve the interest of students at McGill and the other Quebec universities or is it just another outpost for careerists? Does U.G.E.Q. involve itself with the students problems and thereby serve their interests or does it merely serve its own bureaucratic and essentially elitist ends? After investigation and analysis, our state does not think that U.G.E.Q. works to serve the interests of students. We ask that McGill students examine the actions of U.G.E.Q. and determine in a mass democratic fashion if McGill should be represented in U.G.E.Q.

All Quebec students, in universities, CEGEPS, high schools, etc. experience the same basic problems in their education, namely detached course content, exams that test memorization of facts and arbitrary rules and regulations to 'keep you in place'. We must all struggle together to solve these fundamental problems in our lives.

SUPPORT ACADEMIC INVESTIGATION
OPPOSE IVORY TOWER INTELLECTUALISM
COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT HERZOG-
HUMPHREY-HOFFMAN



Martin Shapiro, Science

- J. W. McConnell Scholar; — Editor-in-Chief, Old McGill '69;
- Intercollegiate Debating Team (1966-69); — University Scholarships Committee; — Managing Editor, Public Address (1967-68);
- Fourth year science student, math. major.
- The executive must represent the views of all the students, not just a radical elite.
- Reassess UGEQ role: If it continues to support separatism, condone violence, and oppose English language minority rights, we should withdraw.
- Oppose radical state, anti-democratic radical tactics, and violence. Students should not seek confrontation with the administration and faculty as the radicals would have us do. We must press for reform, not revolution.
- Support efforts to reform the lecture system, the grading system, and science labs. Funds must be channelled into the non-stagnant Department of Higher Education for educational technology programs.
- McGill must actively support efforts to establish a second French-language university in Montreal.



President



Steve Peck

MAJOR POSITIONS HELD:
PRESIDENT, Gardner Hall, 1968-69 — MEMBER, University Residence Council, 1968-69 — MEMBER, Students' Athletics Council, 1967-69 — MEMBER, Inter-Residence Council, 1967-69.

PLATFORM:

- Students' Society presided by a student, not a "professional" President
 - Comprehensive attack on McGill's housing problems with positive action towards residence integration and Co-Op construction
 - Decentralization of Students' Society, delegating more responsibility to faculty and departmental associations
 - Recognition of and support for departmental student associations, including establishment of comprehensive tutorial programmes
 - Strong support for constitutional amendments
 - Improved library services, specifically longer hours
- Change towards dynamic, positive action is necessary if the Students' Society is to fulfill a constructive capacity within the university. Slates and "professional" council — members must be replaced by students genuinely concerned about the university. It is time for an Independent — puppets should be removed from control over the Executive.

Glenn Ruiter

has withdrawn from the election, but his name will appear on the ballot.

Paul Wong, Arts

- President, Secretary (67-68), Class President (66-67), ASUS;
- McGill CCN (UGEQ) Delegation (67-68);
- ASUS UGEQ delegate (67-68, 68-69);
- Student Rep., University Libraries Committee;
- Student Rep., Political Science Department;
- Decentralization of Power from Students' Council to school and faculty societies;
- Creation of a continuous body of SC Executive and faculty society Presidents to establish equitable grants system, accountability of student senators;
- Recognition and financial support of departmental associations;
- Student participation in selection of administrative and academic personnel;
- End separation of academic and fiscal decision-making, single governing body with parity student-faculty representation;
- Selection of student reps on Senate committees by Students' not handpicked by Senate Nominating Committee;
- Encouragement of inter-disciplinary approach to curriculum planning;
- Code of Standards and discipline applicable to students, faculty and administration;
- Statutory right of appeal re: tenure and dismissals, academic matters;



Students' Society

**Executive Elections
Constitutional Amendments
Motion to Transfer Assets**

WEDNESDAY MARCH 5, 1969

Location of Polls:

Arts Building	9 am - 4 pm
Leacock Building	9 am - 4 pm
University Centre	9 am - 4 pm
Stewart Building	9 am - 4 pm
McIntyre Building	9 am - 4 pm
Strathcona Building	9 am - 4 pm
McConnell Building	9 am - 4 pm
Physical Sciences Centre	9 am - 4 pm
Otto Mass Building	9 am - 4 pm
Law Building	9 am - 2 pm
Wilson Hall	9 am - 5 pm
Mtl. Gen'l. Hospital	12 noon - 2 pm
Royal Vict. Hospital	12 noon - 2 pm
Bishop Mt. Hall	12 noon - 2 pm
R.V.C.	12 noon - 2 pm

- Any full or partial student may vote at any of the Polls.
- Absolutely NO person will be permitted to vote without their McGill ID card or replacement stub.

**Chris Portner
Chief Returning Officer**

Vice-President - Internal

Sarah Humphrey, Arts

Are issues such as the improvement of food, a news stand or a discotheque important? These issues serve mainly to obscure the fundamental issue for students — that of the classroom. A bureaucracy in the Students Society prevents any discussion of the issues important to students. Student Council cannot remain detached from the problems that directly concern students. Instead of learning through scientific investigation and participation in the development of ideas, we are oppressed by the content of our courses which present 'facts' to us as something 'out there', wholly removed from our lives. These 'facts' that we are forced to memorize are isolated and detached from one another; our courses discourage genuine investigation and participation and, instead furnish us with reactionary training.

Internal Vice-President must consciously work to resolve these student problems and must encourage the students' struggles in the classrooms.

SUPPORT ACADEMIC INVESTIGATION, OPPOSE IVORY TOWER INTELLECTUALISM

COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT HERZOG — HUMPHREY — HOFFMAN



Marg Verrall, Education

QUALIFICATION:
Education Representative on Students' Council (1969); Member, Students' Society Education Committee; Co-ordinator, Students' Society CEGEP Program; Member, Senate Collegial Studies Committee; Executive of Macdonald Students' Council (1968); Gold Key Member (1967, '68).

PROGRAMME

- Establishment of Union Newsstand, renovation for weekend discotheque, application for liquor licence
- Complete accessibility of Union meal facilities to students in residence as an alternative to Bishop Mountain Hall
- Increasing Union space by removal of bookstore (7600 sq. ft.) to new or renewed University building
- Revenue from Cafeteria based on percent of gross sales rather than ambiguous "net profit" clause.

UNIVERSITY HOUSING:

- Urge investment of University assets by Board of Governors in Student Co-op, should Quebec refuse McGill's capital submission
- Student control of the design and social arrangements in the new proposed University Residence
- Conversion of University property in the ghetto into student co-ops

BIRTH CONTROL:

- University must recognize the inadequacies of the Student Health Clinic, especially in its role as a source of Birth Control information
- An expanded Edition of the Birth Control Handbook.

COMMITTEE FOR WONG — RYAN — VERRALL



Dave Young, Arts

Background:
Honours economics and political science; Co-Director, McGill Conference on Student Affairs; Chairman, 1968 McGill Freshman Reception; Chairman, 1968 McGill High School Debating Tournament.

PLATFORM:

UNIVERSITY STRUCTURES:

- Student PARTY on departmental committees, TRIPARTITE on university-wide bodies. ● Support legitimate direct action, but CONDEMN VIOLENCE. ● REPRESENTATIVE formula for student senators, not solely academic divisions. ● REFERENDUM on library questions.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- Wider use of Union space in peak hours. ● REALIGN Students' Society to ensure more responsible membership. ● Services to students on a COST BASIS (eg: bookstore, Buildings and Grounds). ● Student co-op a MUST. ● Co-operate with residences on new HOUSING and CATERING. ● Permanent liquor licence for Union.

S.C. EXECUTIVE:

- REJECT ideological executive unresponsive to different campus opinions. ● Larger executive: each member must concentrate on own jurisdiction. ● Student referendum on UGEQ if separatist policy is not dropped.

COMMITTEE FOR THE CANDIDATE



Victor Loewy

PRIORITIES

Cafeteria: Lowering of food prices through amalgamation of all vending operations throughout university by reducing overhead; Opening of Pizza Counter; Opening of a licensed "Body Shop" (Discotheque) and outdoor Bistro.

Internal Affairs: Immediate action on student housing, cooperation with U. of M. and S.G.W.U. on this question; Incorporation of lower McTavish Street into McGill campus.

Executive Policy: Introduction of new academic courses upon student demand; Full participation on Dept. Committees & Democratization of Dept. Student Associations; Initiation of trimester system.

BACKGROUND

Chairman, Cafeteria Coordinating Committee, 1968-69; Pre-University Affairs 1968-69; CO-OP Committee 1966-67.

COMMITTEE FOR THE CANDIDATE



Redmen visit Windsor Lancers in OQAA basketball showdown

by Ira Turetsky

The entire basketball season boils down to a 40 minute confrontation between the Redmen and the Windsor Lancers, tonight, at 8:30 pm in Windsor. This game will mark the opening round of the tournament to pick an OQAA champion. The winner will proceed to the finals, and perhaps the National Playdowns. The loser gets to play a consolation game against their counterpart in the other first round clash.

The Carleton University Ravens, the winners in the East, will meet the runnerup squad from the West to determine an opponent for the winner of the Windsor-Redmen clash. McMaster, Western, and Toronto all finished with 5-5 records. McMaster upended Western in the first game, and last night the Hamilton team dumped Toronto 87-63 to make the playoffs.

Red Underdogs

As a result of two close losses, to Carleton, the Redmen find themselves faced with the unenviable task of facing the Windsor Lancers on their home court. The Lancers have won 48 consecutive home games against OQAA competition, but the feeling among the Redmen is that to be the best you have to beat the best.

Windsor amply demonstrated their superiority in their own division, finishing with a 10-0 record. They are a fast, hustling team with very good depth. Averaging 5'11" in the backcourt, and going 6'4" across the front, the Lancers have fairly good height to go with their excellent speed. These factors, coupled with a fullcourt press could give the Redmen trouble.

However, neither Coach Mooney nor his players are fazed by the scouting report on Windsor. The Redmen have one distinct advantage in the person of Nasko Golomeev. Golomeev's great height gives the team a four inch margin in the center position. This could prove to be a major factor in the game, not only on offense, but on the defensive boards.

at clearing rebounds quickly, and this is the way to defeat a pressing team. Of course, Golomeev is the key to the offense, where he has scored almost at will, all year.

Besides Golomeev, the rest of the Redmen will have to come up with solid efforts. The play of Pierre Brodeur will be particularly important. Brodeur has been a consistent scorer and rebounder for the team, and he led the squad for the team, and he led the squad in assists. Furthermore, he is, perhaps, the team's best ballhandler, and he will play a major part in beating the Windsor press.

Usually, when Golomeev and Brodeur play well, the rest of the Redmen do likewise. The other team is forced to devote more attention to the two big men, and this gives the other players fine scoring opportunities.

Steve Fraid has benefited, particularly, from this fact. He has been able to move inside, where he likes to work, and where Golomeev has hit him for countless layups. Sam Wimsner and Dave Leibson have also been hot when needed, as they were in the regular season finals against Queens. Also, Andy Orris has been able to crash the boards and pick up valuable offensive rebounds and points on many occasions.

The Redmen must be considered underdogs in tonight's game, but they are a definite threat to win. The main reason for their not being favored, is their inconsistency. When they play as a team, the Red and White are capable of beating anyone, just ask Loyola or Fort Kent.

This could work to the Red and White's advantage, because Windsor might underrate them. However, the main factor will be team play and desire. In recent practices, the team has looked sharper and hungrier than at any time this year. If that carries through the week-end, the Redmen will be in the Nationals next week in Waterloo.

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Women's Athletic Association ANNUAL MEETING

Wednesday March 5th

5:15 pm

R.V.C. Common Room

1. CONSTITUTION CHANGES
2. ELECTIONS FOR:

Vice President
Secretary
Coordinator Extramural Activities
Coordinator Intramural Activities
Coordinator Publicity
Rep. to Women's Athletics Board

POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS' SOCIETY

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Dr. D. Simpkin - Professor of Chemistry.
Mr. G. Tanny - President of Graduate Chemistry Students' Society.
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FRIDAY FEB. 28 OTTO MAASS BLDG.
7:30 PM ROOM 10

Refreshments

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MISCELLANEOUS

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THE CARIBS GROOVE WITH: The Coral Islanders: Fire Limbo: Fire Dancing - La-salle Hotel, 1240 Drummond, Fri. Feb. 28. 9 pm to 2 am.

CUSO - Information meeting. Panel discussion on "Development: For Whom and By Whom?" March 5, 8 pm. Union B26. Information. Phil 733-0855.

"RANDI" the story of a male prostitute, by Ron Hallis, will be shown in the Union Ballroom Mar. 3, 4, 6, 7 at 1 pm. Admission: 25 cents.

UP TIGHT? Find yourself at the Otto Maass, room 10 at 7:30, Fri. Feb. 28.

URGENT! Getting married? Or a friend? Grad. student must take wedding photos for project. Free copies. Phone Brian, 843-8068.

THE BIG WORLD of William Blake himself - with a little help from his friends - Tues. Mar. 4. 1:15 pm. L-132.

INTERESTED IN COURSE CHANGES? Course Guide '69 needs 1 1/2 hr. of your time. Union 411 any day. 1-2 pm.

AFRICAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: Important General Meeting Fri. Feb. 28. B-27 7 pm.

MOC BANQUET at the Carmen Mar. 4. Meet Roddick Gates at 7:15 pm. Tickets at Union \$2.50. Selina 231-6602.

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